

## BUSINESS CARDS.

**Dr. John L. Phytian,**  
HAVING returned to Frankfort, offers his professional services to the people of the town and adjoining country.  
Office on St. Clair street, next door to the Yeoman Office.

**A. J. JAMES,**  
Attorney and Counselor at Law,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
Office on St. Clair street, near the Third Bank of Kentucky.  
**JAMES P. METCALFE,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals, Office on St. Clair street, over Dr. S. S. and R. S. man's.

**G. W. CRADDOCK** ..... **CHARLES F. CRADDOCK**  
**CRADDOCK & CRADDOCK,**  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
Frankfort, Ky.

OFFICE on St. Clair street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.  
Will practice law in partnership in all the Courts held in the State of Kentucky, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties. 1st wk-wk.

**T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY,**  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
Frankfort, Ky.

WILL practice law in all the Courts in Frankfort and the adjoining counties. Office on St. Clair street, for doors from the bridge. 1st wk-wk.

**JOHN A. MONROE,**  
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW  
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Franklin Circuit Court, and in all other State Courts held in Frankfort, and will attend to the collection of debts for non-residents in any part of the State.  
He has Commissioned (Hills) take the following assets of dead, and other writing to be used or recorded in other States, and as Commissioner under the act of Congress, attend to the taking of depositions, affidavits, etc.  
Office, "Old Bank," opposite Market House, 1st wk-wk.

**P. U. MAJOR,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair street, near the Court House. Will practice in the Circuit Court of the 5th Judicial District, Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and in the other courts held in Frankfort.

**S. D. MORRIS,**  
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW  
FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES in all the courts held in Frankfort, and in the adjoining counties. He will attend particularly to the collection of debts in any part of the State. All business confided to him will meet with prompt attention.  
Office on St. Clair street in the new building next door to the Branch Bank of Kentucky, over G. W. Craddock's office. 1st wk-wk.

**JOHN M. HARLAN,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
Frankfort, Ky.

**JOHN RODMAN,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
ST. CLAIR STREET,  
Two doors North of the Court-house.  
53 v. Frankfort, Ky.

**CAPITAL HOTEL,**  
**R. C. STEELE, Proprietor,**  
Frankfort, Ky.  
May 22, 1858. 1f

**H. WHITTINGHAM,**  
Newspaper and Print Agent,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

CONTINUES to furnish American and Foreign Weekly, Monthly, and Quarterly, on the best terms. Advance Sheets received from twenty-four Publishers. Back numbers supplied on complete sets. 1st wk-wk.

**E. A. W. ROBERTS,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice in the Franklin Circuit Court, and in the courts of the adjoining counties.  
Office east side of St. Clair street, next door to Mr. Harlan's office. 1st wk-wk.

**GEORGE E. ROE,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
GREENSBURG, KY.

WILL practice law in the counties of Greenup, Lewis, Carter, and Lawrence, and in the Court of Appeals.  
Office on Main street, opposite the Court House. 1st wk-wk.

**B. F. DINKLE,**  
BEGS to inform his friends and citizens of Frankfort and surrounding counties generally, that he is prepared to execute all descriptions of House, Sign, and Faint, in the best style, and on moderate terms.  
Jobs attended to in town and country, and satisfaction warranted in all cases. Orders left at the hardware store of Mr. John H. B. next door to the Farmers' Bank will receive the most prompt attention. 1st wk-wk.

**ALE and BEER!**  
**LEXINGTON BREWERY!!**  
THE undersigned, returning his thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him herebefore, begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that having recently established a new and complete brewery, and furnished with all the modern improvements in machinery, apparatus, &c., he is now prepared to furnish a superior quality of Ale, Beer, Lager Beer, &c., &c., &c.  
Bottles can be furnished at all times with prime Hales, Malt, and Hops.  
At the same time, he takes pleasure in stating that Messrs. H. H. H. & K. H. have accepted the sole agency for the sale of his Ale and Beer in Frankfort and vicinity, and will always have on hand and for sale a sufficient quantity of the same at manufacturers' prices, freight added.  
All orders entrusted to the same will be filled with promptness and dispatch. 1st wk-wk.

**C. W. SULLIVAN,**  
**TAILOR.**  
SHOP on St. Clair street, 2 doors south of James H. Harlan's law office.  
Making, repairing, and renovating done to order. 1st wk-wk.

**EGBERT & WRIGHT,**  
HOUSE, SIGN, AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTERS.  
All the late and fashionable styles, Gilding, Varnishing, and Polishing, Ceiling, Zinc, Oriental and Grecian Paintings, Gilding and Paper Hanging. All work done in the best and most durable manner. All orders, promptly attended to. Shop on Main street, Frankfort, Ky. 1st wk-wk.

**EDGAR KENON** ..... **J. N. CRITCHER**  
**KEENO & CRITCHER,**  
DEALERS IN  
**Books & Stationery,**  
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,  
STRAW GOODS,  
Umbrellas, Notions, &c., &c.,  
Main street, Frankfort, Ky.  
1st wk-wk.

**New Boot & Shoe Establishment.**  
LEONARD STRIEB respectfully  
announces to the citizens of  
Frankfort that he has opened a shop  
on Main street for the purpose of  
manufacturing Boots & Shoes for  
Ladies and Gentlemen. Give me a call.  
1st wk-wk.

## LOUISVILLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

**Seed & Agricultural Warehouse,**  
ESTABLISHED 1811.  
**ARTHUR PETER** ..... **JAMES BUCHANAN,**  
**PETER & BUCHANAN,**  
(SUCCESSORS TO MESSRS. BUCHANAN.)  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

MANUFACTURERS of Combining Saws and Corn Stalks cutters, Kraus's Old Mills, Railroad Wheelbarrows, Steel Plows, Corn Shellers, Chain Pumps, and Agricultural Implements generally. Also dealers in Garden and Grass Seeds, Lime, Hydraulic Cement, Plaster Paris, Apples, Potatoes, &c., &c., &c. and Dealers in Reaping and Mowing Machines, Wheat Fans, &c.  
No. 14 Main st., bet. Fourth and Fifth, Louisville, Ky.  
Careful selection of Seeds and Implements sent by mail gratis on application. 1st wk-wk.

**MORTON & GRISWOLD,**  
**BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS,**  
**PRINTERS,**  
And Blank Book Manufacturers,  
No. 159 Main st., Louisville, Ky.

**BANKS, Steamboat Clerks, Clerks of Courts, Rail Road Engineers, Insurance Companies, Merchants and others, supplied at short notice. All work warranted. Their books are made of the best material and in the most durable manner.  
Book and Job Printing Neatly Executed.  
1st wk-wk.**

**THE BEST SCHOOL BOOKS.**  
**REVEREND GRAMMARS,**  
**GOODRICH'S READERS,**  
EDITED BY NOBLE B. TILLY.  
PARENTS and TEACHERS look to your interest, and do not be misled by interested agents. These are the best books and are recommended by the "State Board of Education," and are published in Kentucky by  
MORTON & GRISWOLD,  
1st wk-wk.

**A. JAEGER & CO.**  
DEALERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN  
**FRENCH CHINA.**  
Glass and Earthenware, No. 29, Lake street, bet. 2nd and 3rd, and bet. 4th and 5th streets, Louisville, Ky.  
1st wk-wk.

**Boots & Shoes,**  
**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL!**  
Spring Goods Just Received.  
WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED a splendid assortment of Men's, Ladies', Misses' and Children's SHOES and GAITERS, which we intend to sell as cheap as any other house in the city.  
S. M. L. & CO., 49 Market street, bet. 2nd and 3rd, Louisville, Ky. 1st wk-wk.

**J. H. MONTGOMERY'S**  
**TAILORING**  
AND DYEING ESTABLISHMENT,  
No. 46 Jefferson Street, bet. 3rd & 4th, (North side), LOUISVILLE, KY.

Shirts, Suits, Vests, Pants, Caps, Merinos, Suspenders, and Trimmings, for which we are the only color.  
Gentlemen's Clothing of every description renovated and repaired in the superior manner, warranted to be equal to the original in color and texture. Orders from the country promptly attended to. 1st wk-wk.

**HENRY WEHMEHOFF,**  
**UPHOLSTERER!**  
No. 517 South side Main St., bet. 2d and 3d, Louisville, Ky.

CONSTANTLY on hand Curtains, Goggles, Window Shades, and Trimmings, for which we are the only color.  
All kinds of Upholstery done at short notice and upon reasonable terms. 1st wk-wk.

**THE GREAT CLOTHING HOUSE**  
OF  
**SPROULE & M'NDEVILLE,**  
No. 187, Corner of Main & Fourth sts., LOUISVILLE, KY.

WE are in weekly receipt of rich and elegant Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, from New York. Having a resident partner in New York, we are enabled to have the very latest styles and the very best material.  
1st wk-wk.

**Melodeons—Melodeons.**  
MELODEONS—Just received a supply of the celebrated Melodeons manufactured by Treat & Linsley, New York, Conn., for which we are the sole agents. Wholesale Agents of the Southwest States, which enables us to sell them at the lowest Eastern retail prices, and to furnish dealers at factory wholesale prices. We have a large stock of Melodeons of the superiority of these instruments over all others, which can be seen upon application.  
We are also in receipt of a large assortment of Geo. A. Prince & Co.'s Melodeons, so favorably known in this market, which makes our stock of first class Melodeons the most complete found in the West. Every instrument warranted.  
TRIPP & CRAGG,  
m3 wk-wk 109 Fourth street, Louisville, Ky.

**JAS. G. MATHERS,**  
No. 470 MAIN STREET,  
Between Fourth and Fifth, adjoining the Louisville Rolling Mill Warehouse,  
**Louisville, Ky.**  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN  
**CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS,**  
AND  
**Furnishing Articles,**  
FOR  
Hotels, Dwellings, Public Institutions, &c., &c., &c.

The largest, most complete, and CHEAPEST ESTABLISHMENT of the kind in the West!!  
JAS. G. MATHERS, 1st wk-wk.

**NEW CARPET**  
AND  
**House Furnishing Store.**  
**MAR HALL & DICKINSON,**  
IMPORTERS & DEALERS,  
79 FOURTH ST., BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

WE are now opening an entire new stock, embracing every variety, style, and quality of handsome  
Carpet, Oil Cloths, Tassels, Cushions, Rugs, Mats, Linen & Coco Matting, Shades, Stair Rods, Curtain Trimmings, Crumb Cloths, Green Baitz, Chair Linen.  
Blankets of all widths, qualities and prices. We also keep on hand and make to order Flags, Tarps, Paulins, Mosquito Bars, Bed Comforts, &c., &c. Our stock being entirely new, and having been selected with great care, we can offer such inducements in style, quality, and price as are seldom found west of the mountains.  
MARSHALL & DICKINSON,  
79 Fourth street, Louisville, Ky. 1st wk-wk.

## LOUISVILLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

**NEW MUSIC HOUSE!**  
**WM. MCARRELL,**  
**MUSIC PUBLISHER**  
AND DEALER IN  
**PIANOS, MELODEONS**  
BOUND AND SHEET MUSIC,  
Musical Instruments and Musical Merchandise Generally.  
No. 474 JEFFERSON STREET,  
NORTH SIDE, BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

HAVING JUST OPENED A NEW MUSIC HOUSE in this city, I beg leave to call the attention of my friends to the fact that the public generally to my stock, which is ENTIRELY NEW, and has been selected with great care. It shall be my aim to keep constantly on hand  
The very Best and Latest Publications,  
And a fine assortment of  
SUPERIOR PIANOS, MELODEONS, GUITARS, VIOLINS, STRINGS, &c., &c.  
Printed Catalogues forwarded on application. Music sent to any part of the country, post paid, on receipt of the market price.  
Those in want of new and good Music Instruments will do well to give me a call, as I am determined to sell on the best terms.

**W. M. MCARRELL,**  
474 Jefferson street,  
N. B. The friends and acquaintances of Mr. J. H. McCARRELL will always find him at 474 Jefferson street, where he will be happy to fill their orders. 1st wk-wk.

**G. C. CANNON** ..... **M. W. MCARRELL** ..... **G. C. CANNON.**  
**Cannon, McCarrell & Co.,**  
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN NOTIONS, VARIETIES, and Fancy Goods, No. 413 Main St., two doors East of the Exchange Hotel, Louisville, Ky. 1st wk-wk.

**NATIONAL HOTEL,**  
Corner Fourth and Main Streets,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.  
**KNOTT & HARROW,**  
PROPRIETORS.

**C. T. MERRIMAN'S**  
**CLOAK & SHAWL HOUSE**  
MORE NEW GOODS!  
RECEIVED by Saturday's Express, a large stock of new patterns in BLACK CLOTH CLOAKS, which will be on exhibit on to-day, and determined to sell at a small profit, and at a price which the same price can be purchased at in New York, Boston, or Philadelphia.

**C. T. MERRIMAN,**  
National Hotel Building,  
FOURTH STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY.  
1st wk-wk.

**GEORGE H. TALEBOT** ..... **R. L. TALEBOT.**  
**CARY & TALEBOT,**  
SUCCESSORS TO  
**BELL, TALEBOT & Co.,**  
DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES, PAINTS,  
Oils, &c., 433 Market street, between Third and Fourth, Louisville, Ky.  
Particular attention paid to Physicians' orders. 1st wk-wk.

JUST RECEIVED—30 cases of the best quality of Italian, French, and German  
VIOLINS,  
GUITARS,  
ROTARY AND CORNETS,  
FLUTES,  
ACCORDIONS,  
TUNING FORKS, REGISTERED,  
PIANO-FORTES—F. L. T. & CO.,  
BANJOS—TAMBOURINES—FLAGEOLTES—  
of superior quality for all instruments.  
We would call the attention of dealers to the above, as we are determined to sell wholesale or retail at such prices as will be sure to please. Give us a call and see for yourself.  
TRIPP & CRAGG,  
109 Fourth street, between Market and 5th, Louisville, Ky. 1st wk-wk.

**J. C. WEBB** ..... **E. E. LEVERING.**  
**WEBB & LEVERING,**  
**BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,**  
AND  
**BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,**  
No. 321, South side Main Street, three doors below Third Street,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.  
COURT BOOKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION  
MADE TO ORDER. 1st wk-wk.

**Mrs. MAYERS**  
**NEW YORK MILLINERY & FANCY STORE,**  
No. 565 Market street, between Third and Fourth  
sep29 wk-wk LOUISVILLE, KY.

**M. B. SWAIN,**  
MERCHANT TAILOR,  
AND DEALER IN GENTLEMEN'S  
FURNISHING GOODS,  
No. 1 Masonic Building,  
Louisville, Ky.  
1st wk-wk.

**HART, MAPOTHER & CO.,**  
Lithographers and Fancy Printers,  
Southeast corner Market and Third Streets,  
Louisville, Ky.

And No. 36 North Main Street, St. Louis, Missouri.  
EXECUTE in the highest style of the art, every description of ENGRAVING, PEN AND GRAY-ON LITHOGRAPHING, COLOR PRINTING, &c., &c. 1st wk-wk.

**NEW VALENTINES FOR 1859**  
For this season I have a fresh and beautiful assortment at Eastern Prices.  
**VALENTINES.**  
Novel styles of SENTIMENTAL  
ALSO,  
New COMICS and Moveable COMICS  
Something entirely new. Prices range from 3, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 75, 80, and 90 cents, and \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00, up to \$5.00. Any quantity will be sent by mail postage paid on receipt of the money, or postage stamps, for small amounts. Address,  
JOHN W. CLARKE, Bookseller,  
Market Hall, 4th Street, Louisville, Ky.  
Jan14 wk-wk

**J. D. BONDURANT,**  
No. 363 Sixth Street, near Main,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.  
DEALER in choice Field and Garden Seeds, Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Plants, and Vines, Corn and Wheat Mills, Power and Hand Corn Shellers, Reapers, Mowers, Thrashers, Wagons, Agricultural and Horticultural Implements, and Machines of all sorts, Plaster Cement, White Sand and Lime, Railroad Irons and implements generally, &c., &c. 1st wk-wk.

## CINCINNATI ADVERTISEMENTS.

**TO MERCHANTS AND MILLINERS!!**  
**CINCINNATI**  
**SILK HOUSE.**  
**W. P. DEVOU & ROCKWOOD,**  
No. 83 Pearl Street,  
WHOLESALE DEALERS  
IN  
**SILKS, RIBBONS,**  
BONNETS, FLOWERS,  
Shawls, Cloaks,  
DRESS TRIMMINGS,  
HOOP SKIRTS, LACE EMBROIDERIES,  
WHITE GOODS, GLOVES, &c.  
GREAT INDUCEMENTS offered to CASH and SHORT-TERM BUYERS.  
**W. P. DEVOU & ROCKWOOD.**  
sep29 wk-wk

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WHITE GOODS, GLOVES, &c.  
GREAT INDUCEMENTS offered to CASH and SHORT-TERM BUYERS.  
**W. P. DEVOU & ROCKWOOD.**  
sep29 wk-wk

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WHOLESALE DEALERS  
IN  
**SILKS, RIBBONS,**  
BONNETS, FLOWERS,  
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TERMS.  
One copy, per annum, in advance, \$4 00

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1859.

The Negro Question in an Episcopal Convention.

We learn from the Washington Constitution that the Episcopal Convention recently assembled in New York, for the purpose of considering questions relating to the government of the Protestant Episcopal Church in that diocese, was recently visited by Mr. John Jay to entertain and pass a series of anti-slavery resolutions which he prepared in the most approved Gerrit-Smith-Giddings-Lloyd-Garrison style. The lay and clerical Episcopalians, says the Nashville Union, could not, however, be made to see the connection between Church government and the "nigger question," and therefore, notwithstanding the impressive eloquence of Mr. John Jay, absolutely declined to discuss his resolutions. Mr. John Jay and his negro-worshipping friends and admirers are quite indignant at the "stupid," "old-fogy," matter-of-fact Episcopalians who could for a moment hesitate as to the propriety of mixing up the "peculiar institution" and the resolution of Bishop Onderdonk. The affinity of the two subjects does not yet appear to be very striking to most people, and we think that the laity and clergy of the Episcopal Church of New York are not quite as reprehensible as Mr. John Jay and his friends, doubtless, believe.

But, unfortunately for the Episcopalians, this is not their first offence. At the meeting of the American Tract Society, where the effort is annually made by the John Jayites to sectionalize, and therefore destroy, the usefulness of that estimable and beneficent association by the issue and dissemination of anti-slavery tracts, the Episcopal members of the society have always maintained conservative grounds and contributed largely to the defeat of the abolitionists. The speech of a distinguished bishop at the last anniversary of the Tract Society, in direct opposition to the publication of abolition tracts, had considerable influence in frustrating the schemes of Cheever and the other pulp politicians, and therefore gave them unparliamentary offence. The refusal now to mix up slavery and church government, negroes and bishops, is regarded as a further evidence of the refusal of the Episcopal Church to follow the example of Messrs. Cheever, Beecher, and Kalkock, and turn their churches and meeting-houses into arenas for the discussion of party politics.

The California Victory.—Though the electoral vote of California was cast for Mr. Buchanan in the last Presidential election, he having received a plurality of votes, the aggregate Opposition majority of Fillmore and Fremont was over three thousand five hundred.

The Democratic gain therefore may be estimated when it is now reliably ascertained that Latham, Administration Levee, Democrat, is elected over all opposition by a majority of near twenty thousand. Two members of Congress holding the same position with Latham, are elected over competitors who seem to have united upon themselves all the factions and elements of opposition in the State. Nor is this result barren of political significance. It was achieved on the platform which will win in 1860.

And we now invite the attention of our readers to the following brief but clear exposition of creed on which the California triumph was achieved. It is from the mouth of Latham when accepting the nomination. He said:

"We stand by the principles of popular sovereignty and non-intervention as they were laid down by the Kansas Nebraska bill. We stand by the Cincinnati Platform. We stand by the administration of James Buchanan. And, above all these, we stand by the union and integrity of the Democratic party, as we feel that upon the success of the principles of our party depend the happiness and prosperity of our beloved and common country."

#### Fine Stock for Texas.

We had the pleasure a few days since of looking at a very superior selection of short-horned Durham cattle, recently purchased of our enterprising fellow-citizen, R. W. Scott, Esq., by Mr. Kos. Morgan, for his father, Col. Jas. Morgan, of Galveston Bay, Texas.

We regard this as one of the most beautiful and attractive lots of thorough-breds ever shipped to the Southern country, and we congratulate Col. Morgan upon his good fortune in securing such an addition to his herd of native stock. The fact that they were bred and sold by Mr. Scott is a sufficient guarantee that their blood is pure and unadulterated, while the cattle themselves, to all judges of stock, proclaim the same. They consist of about an equal proportion of each sex, and are all young, which will prove of great advantage in getting them acclimated. Mr. Morgan has also secured a few of Mr. Scott's improved Kentucky sheep, which will also add greatly to the improvement of his flocks.

#### Duel Between Senator Broderick and Judge Terry.

The overland mail, from California, arrived at Jefferson City on Saturday. The duel between Senator Broderick and Judge Terry came off on the morning of the 13th of September, near San Francisco. Broderick fell at the first fire, shot through the lungs. He lingered until the 16th, when he expired.

Judge Terry, the antagonist of Broderick in the duel, is a native of Christian county, and has numerous relatives and friends residing in this State.

MURDER IN MARSHALL COUNTY.—Wm. Goodwin murdered a man named Sweet in Marshall county, Ky., on October 1th, and escaped. He is described as having a red head and complexion, is six feet high, quick spoken, weighs one hundred and seventy-five pounds, and is about thirty-three years of age.

Gov. Harris, of Tennessee, is in favor of liberal salaries. We find the following upon that subject in his late message:

While I hold it to be the duty of all governments to pursue the strictest economy in the expenditure of public money, consistent with the efficiency of the public service and sound public policy, I hold that it is equally the duty of governments to pay their public officers such salaries as will defray their expenses which are necessarily incident to their respective positions, with a reasonable compensation for their services. A contrary policy will, in effect, exclude all men from the honors of public position except such as have estates sufficient to justify them in sacrificing their time to the public service, and it requires no argument to show the gross injustice of such a policy.

Under the present law the Secretary of State receives a salary of \$800, and an Internal Improvement Commissioner \$500, with some considerable perquisites; and the Treasurer a salary of fifteen hundred dollars per annum, with three-fourths of one per cent upon all moneys received and disbursed by him as Treasurer of the Insane Hospital, which amounts to about four hundred dollars.

The duties of each of these offices require the constant presence of the officer at the Capitol, and it is a fact, easily demonstrated, that they cannot bring their families to Nashville and support them upon their respective salaries.

These salaries were fixed at a time when the necessary expenses of living were not more than half as much as they are at present, nor the responsibility connected with these offices much more than half as great as they are at this time.

The salary for the Agent of the Penitentiary was reduced by the last Legislature to the sum of one thousand dollars. The duties of this office impose weighty responsibilities, great vigilance and constant attention, and require a high order of business qualification.

I respectfully recommend a full investigation of the matter, and the fixing of such salaries for the officers referred to as may be deemed fair and just, both to them and the public.

Gov. Harris' message shows the finances of Tennessee to be in excellent condition. The balance in the Treasury is \$180,333; and the receipts of the last two years have exceeded the expenditures \$143,807. The aggregate taxable property of the State is \$377,208,911; being an increase, since the 1st October, 1857, of \$76,849,830.

THE ACTUAL INDEBTEDNESS OF THE STATE is \$3,241,000. Of this sum \$1,228,356 is for stock in turnpike roads, which is probably worth but a small fraction of the cost; \$835,250 is for stock in railroad companies, worth probably half that sum; \$1,125,000 is for stock in Banks, worth at least this sum; and \$655,400 is for bonds issued for the erection of the State Capitol, and for the purchase of the Hermitage. The other liabilities of the State being principally for indorsements of bonds of railroad companies, amounting to \$12,709,000.

[For the Yeoman.]

The Democracy of Kentucky, having achieved a glorious victory in the recent elections, which places all the departments of the State Government under their control, and renders them responsible to the people for a wise and frugal administration of the affairs of State, one of the surest means of discharging that responsibility and rendering full and entire popular satisfaction, is by promoting to the offices of the State not elective by the people, but within the gift and choice of their functionaries by them already chosen, men of known ability, integrity, and merit. When thinking men retrospect the sad and disgraceful political history of Kentucky, and find her now redeemed from misrule, corruption, and mobs, they will be confirmed in the truth of the old adage, "honesty is the best policy." Guided by the teachings of this adage, they have hurried from power the party whose leaders have been governed in their policy, opinions, and organizations by a voracious desire for office and plunder at the expense of honesty and patriotism. The decapitated hunkers about Frankfort are infuriated by their defeat, and will be unparrying in their efforts to criticize and slander the conduct of the Democracy. But by supplying their places with better men, with patriotic motives, their efforts will be unavailing and harmless.

With these preliminaries we invite attention to the claims of B. Winston, Esq., of the county of Todd, to the Assistant Clerkship of the next Legislature of Kentucky. Mr. W. is extensively known in all the counties of the Fourth Congressional district as a gentleman of sound integrity, unobscured ability as a clerk, and is a firm Democrat from principle. His elevation to that position would render ample satisfaction to the people of the said district, and especially to the Democracy thereof.

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE.—The November number of this excellent monthly has arrived containing its usual variety of useful and entertaining reading matter, steel engravings, fashion plates, &c. In addition to the value of the Magazine itself, the publisher offers a handsome premium to the getters up of clubs for 1860. He has had engraved two large Mezzotints of Niagara Falls, by an experienced artist—one a view from the American and the other from the Canada side—and these he proposes to present to each person getting up a club for the year 1860. Address T. B. Peterson, Philadelphia, Pa.

Bishop Smith, Rev. Jas. Craik, Rev. F. G. Whittell, Rev. R. McMurtry, and Rev. Jas. H. Morrison, of Kentucky, are attending the Convention of the Episcopal Church in Richmond, Va.

Mr. Hugh Worthington, of Paducah, Kentucky, had his pocket picked at the Evansville Fair Grounds, on Thursday, of a wallet containing papers to the value of about \$1,000.

The full term of the Franklin Circuit Court commenced on yesterday—Hon. E. F. Nuttall presiding. The number of common-law cases upon the docket is unusually large.

A justice in Lafayette, Ind., married a young couple last week, and dated the marriage contract back a few months "to cover an impending accident," as he called it.

The Grand Jury of Christian county met last week, and refused to find a true bill against Capt. Jas. S. Jackson for the killing of W. W. Western.

Hon. G. A. Caldwell is in this city at present attending to professional business in the Court of Appeals.

[From the Cincinnati Price Current.]  
The Corn Crop.—The Pork Trade Prospectively

During the past week we have received information from various localities in the West regarding the present state of the corn crop and not a little about hogs. Without going into detail we will give the points in a brief summary. In this State, except in fields and only the corn crop is not better than was expected a month ago, and, generally speaking, is a full average, taking into consideration the great breadth of land planted. In light sandy soil, however, it never recovered from the effects of the drought in July, and in all such cases the yield will not be over half an average; but the quantity of such is small, and consequently the effect will not be felt. In Indiana it is excellent, and in all the Western country it is unusually heavy, the ears being longer and better filled than usual. Indeed we have no complaints from any portion of that State; in all parts the crop appears to be satisfactory. A good crop of wheat has been sown and it looks well.

In Illinois, except from a few counties in the Northern portion of the State, where it was injured by frost, the crop is fair in many places good, and in all good, rich corn lands, heavy. It is not yet fully matured, but the weather is very favorable, and a large quantity that was supposed not mature before the frost would come, is now nearly out of danger, and generally exceeds the expectations of the farmer.

In Iowa, there is considerable variety in the crop in the Northern portion of the State, the hear of the injury done by the frost about the 1st of September, and some represent it serious, whilst others say it was but slight, as the stalks and ears were not injured, only the leaves. We have not heard from this State fully enough as yet, so as to be able to speak of this crop very definitely.

Missouri the crop is pretty good, though like Iowa, we have not heard from many points in that State.

In Kentucky the crop is represented a fair average, and is fully matured, the quality being excellent.

In Virginia the corn crop, we learn, is a partial failure, and not over two-thirds of last year's crop.

We have no very definite advices from Tennessee, but from what we have, our impression is the crop is moderately good, though in some places it is short, consequently upon the drought.

In all the places we heard from hogs are generally well fed with great care and industry, and it is exceedingly difficult to purchase stock hogs, showing that the owners feel satisfied they are fully able to feed all they have. The reverse was the case at this time last year, when the farmers have been feeding with green corn since the 1st of September. In some parts of Indiana, stock hogs are scarce and in demand, as high as \$4 a gross having been paid for them.

There seems to be no speculation going on, and we hear of no contracts being made. The impression is general with the farmers that they will not sell high prices for their hogs, but all those who want to sell must do so at once.

The indications are that the number of hogs brought to market will be as great as last year, and that their condition will be far better.

In this market there have been no contracts made so far as we have heard, though there are buyers for November at \$5 75, and we understand that one party offers \$6, but it is generally supposed that they want to sell at all those contracts made at \$6 25 or \$6 75 last season for delivery the coming November.

The present active demand for bacon, and bareness of the market of hams, together with those contracts, it is supposed, will make the market even high, probably \$6, as many think, but the greater majority of dealers are determined to hold back until prices rise at a safe point, and this point is fixed in their minds at \$5 or thereabouts.

POOL BETTING.—Betting in "pools" is all the go now on Kentucky race courses, and few persons ever think of "laying a dollar" in any other way when more than two entries start for the purse. The system is very much like that of "book making" in England, and often gives "outsiders" an opportunity of winning large sums of money by risking a small sum. To illustrate: Five horses are named to start for the purse—Lavender, Red Oak, Endorser, Ellen Doyle and Glyceria. A pool of \$200 is first offered, for instance, as our friend Maj. Blace will next week for the Woodlawn races. The Major in his soft and persuasive voice desires to know what will be offered for the pool. Mr. A., confident of his judgment and strong in his horse, gives \$100 for the first choice, and no one bidding more he selects, say Lavender, and, therefore, bets him against the field. Mr. B. buys second choice, say Red Oak, at \$60, thereby betting \$60 against \$100 that his purchase wins. Mr. C. takes Endorser at \$25—so he bets \$25 against \$175 that Endorser takes down the pool. D. selects as the fourth favorite, Ellen Doyle, for which he bets \$10—thus wagering \$10 against \$190, and E. ventures a V for Glyceria, the fifth, and last entry. If she win he takes down \$195—clear gain for his investment of five dollars. If an entry is sold for a race and does not start, the purchaser has his money restored, so that he cannot lose without having had a chance to win. This is pool betting.

Louisville Courier.

Arrival of the Overland Mail.

St. Louis, Oct. 9.—The overland mail arrived last night. Some San Francisco papers have a disposition to make it appear that Broderick is a victim of a conspiracy, but the most prominent ones assert that the duel was conducted in strict accordance with the code of duello. Broderick's pistol went off before it was raised to a line with his antagonist. Terry's shot took effect two feet from the head, and he fell, carrying away a part of the breast bone. Broderick suffered intense agony from the time he was shot till he died, when the mail left two hours after his death was announced. All the flags of the city were at half mast. Emblems of mourning are beginning to appear in all parts of the city.

The election at Nevada Territory took place on the 7th ultimo. The Constitution framed in July was adopted by 40th majority. The full Territorial ticket was elected, headed by Isaac Roup, Governor.

Victoria dates received to the 7th ult. The Colonel says the U. S. troops on San Juan were throwing up a fortification on Summit Hill, below Hudson Bay Company's station.

Portland, Oregon, papers of the 11th ult., publish a reply by French to Douglas's explanation of the 13th, in which he accepts Douglas's explanation as an apology for past conduct, but evidently reposes no faith in the Governor's professions, and declines to withdraw the troops from San Juan until the pleasure of President Buchanan is known on the subject. There is little business doing at San Francisco. The market is sensibly weaker.

CONX.—The Cincinnati Gazette says:

There is very little old corn arriving, and this article will very soon be entirely out of market. A sale of new is reported at 60c. A lot of new was received to-day by the Baltimore and Cincinnati railroad—the first installment of 25,000 bushels which the company has contracted with one party, at a point east of Indianapolis, to carry to this market during the current month. The crop in Indiana is very large—in some localities enormous, and we hear that sales are being made along the line of railroads west of Indianapolis as low as 20c. A private letter from Marshall, Illinois, on the 20th, informs us that it is offered there for future delivery at 20c. In many places farmers are puzzled to know how to dispose of their surplus stock hogs being scarce. Nobody is disposed to sell hogs at present, and but few of any kind are being sent to market.

OFF FOR TEXAS.—During the present week several "caravans" have left this country and Lincoln for different points in Texas. Among those who have started are Col. Evan Shelby, J. L. Ballinger, Esq., Willis Helm, Col. J. L. Bailey, James Bentley, Chas. Carter, Esq., and several others whom we do not now remember. The several companies, altogether, numbered about three hundred persons, white and colored. Texas is gaining from Kentucky many excellent citizens, and we should think these have for years been identified with the interests and prosperity of this part of our State.

Danville Tribune.

DECISIONS  
OF THE  
COURT OF APPEALS OF KENTUCKY.

Reported expressly for the Yeoman by CHARLES F. CATHCOTE, Attorney-at-Law, Frankfort, Ky.

Rodman vs. Appeal from Larue

Forline's Adm'r, &c., Circuit Court.

In this action the appellant obtained an injunction restraining the appellees from the enforcement of a judgment which had been rendered against the appellant upon a note he had executed to Forline for the purchase money of a lot in the town of Hodgenville. The grounds of the injunction were that the contract of sale and purchase was executory; that the title of the owner was defective, and that his estate was probably insolvent. The appellant prayed that the appellees might be compelled to exhibit the title of their ancestor to the lot in question; that the contract might be specifically executed, and for all other proper relief.

The court made an order at the November term, 1858, dismissing the injunction on motion of the appellees, and continued the cause. To reverse that order this appeal is presented.

Judge Duvall delivered the opinion of the Court.

By the Civil Code the jurisdiction of this Court extends only to the final orders and judgments of the inferior courts. (Sec. 15, 574.) This injunction was allowed as a provisional remedy. It was incidental and auxiliary merely to the ultimate and substantial relief sought by the action, which consisted of either a specific execution of the appellant's contract of purchase or a revision of it upon equitable terms, depending upon the sufficiency or insufficiency of the title which might be exhibited.

The record shows that the action was left still pending at the time the order complained of was made, and it may be that the very relief asked by the appellant in his original petition—the exhibition of a valid title and a specific execution of the contract—has been already awarded him by the judgment of the court. If so, a mandate of this court directing a perpetuation of the injunction, or even a reinstatement of it, would be anomalous, if not absurd.

If the court committed an error in dissolving the injunction, the appellant was not without a plain and adequate remedy; to ask that the court should make the order of dissolution to take effect within twenty days thereafter, and to apply in the meantime to a Judge of the Court of Appeals for a reinstatement of the injunction according to sections 326 and 327 of the code.

It results from what has been said that the order in question cannot be considered such a final order or judgment as to authorize an appeal.

The appeal is therefore dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

COURT OF APPEALS.

SATURDAY, OCT. 9, 1859.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Price v. Woodbridge, Christian; reversed.

Clarke et al. v. Clarke et al., Christian; affirmed.

Fry's executors v. Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad, Greenup; reversed.

Maxwell's executor v. Maxwell, Marion; affirmed.

Thurston v. Burnett, Ohio; reversed.

Rice v. Kleck, Kenton; affirmed.

ORDERS.

Bummal & Warring v. Murray et al., Greene; continued.

Cook's administrator v. Foley's adm'r, Greene; continued.

Mills v. Brown et al., Taylor; continued.

Flood & Price v. Cook & Owsley, Taylor; continued.

Sanders et al. v. Bank of Kentucky, Warren; reversed.

Wells v. Burnett et al., Logan; reversed.

Hopson et al. v. Jones et al., Christian; reversed in part.

Gibson et al. v. Hopkinsville Trustees, Christian; reversed.

Trustees Hopkinsville v. Dunavan et al., Christian; affirmed.

Long et ux v. Woodbridge et al., Christian; affirmed.

Sherrill v. Beth, Meade; affirmed.

Connor v. Connor, McCracken Circuit Court; reversed.

Rodman v. Forline's adm'r, &c., Larue; dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

Brewer v. McConnell, Trigg; affirmed.

CAUSES.

Morgan v. S. Washington; continued.

Boline v. Watson, Marion; continued.

Jarbor v. Brown, Marion; continued.

Same v. Clements, Marion; continued.

Payne v. Thompson, Marion; continued.

Hardin v. Bodine, Washington; continued.

Vest v. Vest's adm'r, Washington; reversed.

Kirby et al. v. Gunn et al., Jefferson; argued by Caldwell for appellee.

Virtue.

Virtue (for mere good nature is a fool)

It is sense and spirit in the humanity;

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Assistant Clerk of the House of Reps.

We are authorized to announce B. WINSTON, of Logan county, as a candidate for Assistant Clerk of the House of Representatives, at the ensuing session of the Legislature.

We are authorized to announce W. W. GUELLE, of Harrison county, as a candidate for the office of Assistant Clerk of the next House of Representatives.

Door-keeper of the House.

We are requested to announce ASAPH GRAY, of Grant county, as a candidate for Door-keeper of the next House of Representatives.

We are requested to announce V. B. CARTER, of Marion county, as a candidate for Door-keeper of the House of Representatives of the next Legislature.

We are requested to announce J. P. OAR, Jr., of Owen county, as a candidate for Door-keeper of the House of Representatives.

We are authorized to announce JAMES F. DRYDEN, of Boone county, as a candidate for the House of Representatives.

Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate.

We are requested to announce ALEXANDER BURNS, of Franklin county, as a candidate for Sergeant-at-Arms of the next State Senate.

Door-keeper of Senate.

We are authorized to announce ASAPH GRAY, of Grant county, as a candidate for Door-keeper of the State Senate.

Sergeant-at-Arms of the House.

We are requested to announce W. H. RONA, of Fayette county, as a candidate for the office of Sergeant-at-Arms to the next House of Representatives.

Clerk of the House.

We are authorized to announce CLAYTON MCCLARY, of Owen county, as a candidate for re-election to the office of Clerk of the House of Representatives of the Kentucky Legislature.

Assistant Clerk of the Senate.

We are authorized to announce MILTON HAMILTON, of Boone county, as a candidate for Assistant Clerk of the State Senate.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Fine Dry Goods.

GUTHRIE & BROTHERS have opened one of the largest and best assortments of elegant Silks of every description to be had in the West. They are now receiving a fine stock of Velvet and Satin, and the latest Parisian styles. In rich Delaine Robes, Irish Poplins, French Merinos of every shade and figure, their purchases are ample and select. For the better class of choice Dress Goods, ladies' robes, and those visiting the city, will call upon this house and examine their stocks. In Sample Goods and Domestic of every character, Hosiery, Embroideries, Linen Goods, &c., the stock is complete and unusually heavy. The whole may be had at the lowest prices, east side of Fourth, between Market and Jefferson streets, Louisville, Ky.

New Goods!

R. RUNYAN,

At Baker & Regan's Old Stand, St. Clair St.

Is now opening the largest and handsomest stock of Dry Goods, &c., right from the East, that he has ever brought. He will sell them at the lowest possible rate, FOR CASH DOWN, and will make it to the real advantage of all to buy of him. Give him a call; Runyan is all right.

Metcalfe's "Kentucky Reports,"

Vol. 1.

Just ready and for sale by KEENE & CRUTCHER, bookbinders Frankfort, Ky. Price \$5.

Persons at a distance, including the price, will have the work forwarded to them by mail, postage paid.

NATHANIEL WOLFE, S. N. HODGES,

OF LOUISVILLE, LATE OF FRANKFORT.

WOLFE & HODGES,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS

AT LAW,



## The "Angel Alice."

We have recently heard, upon the best authority, of a touching story of a very indigent family, consisting of an invalid widow, who had lost her husband by a railway accident, and four children, the eldest of them but nine years old, and all of the mill. They resided at the lower end of Eighth street, and after suffering very greatly, and being for weeks on the brink of starvation, they suddenly received relief from an unknown source. A little girl came to their desolate home with a large basket of provisions, wines and cordials, with a note containing ten dollars, which she said was from her mistress, stating that, having heard of their misfortune, she had listened to relieve their wants, and was only prevented by sickness from calling herself. The grateful widow asked the name of her benefactress, but this was refused by the messenger, who said she had been instructed not to reveal it to any one.

The next day the girl came again with further supplies, and before the end of the week the desolate habitation of the woman assumed an air of comfort. A skillful physician was sent to her abode, and she and her children received great benefit from his attention and skill. The widow was still very anxious to learn to whom she owed so much, but was unable to gain any information on the subject—the same answer: "I can not tell you, madam," was ever returned.

One beautiful Sunday morning while the church-bells were ringing and the steeple was falling softly upon the hushed metropolis, a gentle knock was heard at the door, and the figure of a woman closely veiled entered. She was plainly but elegantly attired, and on taking a seat informed the widow she had come to see if she could be of any further benefit, at the same time placing a gold eagle in her hand.

"Ah, madam," exclaimed the poor creature, rising from the bed, "you are my benefactress. Bless you, bless you for the good you have done me and my little ones."

She would have endeavored to walk across the floor, but the veiled figure prevented her, and in a sweet, though tremulous voice, bade her be quiet, lest she might grow very ill again.

The widow entreated the stranger to remove her veil and bonnet, that she might behold the face of the angel whom Heaven had sent her.

"Alas, my good woman, you pain me when you call me an angel, for you remind me of what I might have been," and so speaking, she uncovered her head and a young and handsome woman, with a pale, rather sad, but refined face, stood before her. She looked indeed a minister of mercy, and the widow again besought the blessing of Heaven upon her.

In a few minutes the fair visitor appeared perfectly at home, occupying herself much as did "Peg Woffington" in "Triplets" poverty-stricken dwelling. She put everything in its place, gave the children candy and kissed them fondly; arranged a table on which she spread numerous delicacies, and seemed determined to make all of them as happy as possible. She succeeded; she was as the sunbeam that entered the cell of the prisoner, who, in the midst of darkness, was dying in despair.

Again and again went the stranger to that poor abode, giving to the widow no name but "Alice," but always discovering what was most needed, as well as the most grateful mode of supplying every want. After a few weeks the woman became strong once more, and having obtained places for her children and employment for herself, all through the exertions of Alice, she was comparatively blessed; and her stranger, giving her address in case she should be needed, said she would discontinue her visits.

The widow insisted once more upon the name, but no other than Alice was given. Falling upon her knees, the poor woman asked her young companion's benison, and she departed; but Alice lifted her up, and told her she herself had the more need of blessing; for she had erred, and was hopeless. "It makes me happy," she continued, "if I have been of any service to you, and I merit no thanks for this little I have done. I am unfortunate, but not, I believe, wicked. My reward, my very good fortune, is here," and she placed her hand upon her heart, "even if it be not hereafter."

The tears started to the widow's eyes, and, bowing her head, she wept. When she looked up the "angel Alice" had stolen noiselessly away, and since then she has never heard her foot fall nor behold her form.

Anxious in the extreme, however, to learn who her benefactress was, she was informed, some weeks after, that Alice was a pariah of her sex—the victim of an error society will not forgive.

Fallen and faulty doubtless she was; but if, indeed, charity covers a multitude of sins, the role of Alice's good deeds will so blot her imperfections that the eye of Heaven itself may not seek to see their traces when the stain of mortality has been removed.

Cm. Eng.

**WATER GAS.**—An interesting series of experiments were tried at Wilmington, Delaware, on Saturday evening, with a view to testing gas made by a new process, which is represented as possessing very important advantages in respect to cheapness and brilliancy. The Philadelphia Press gives the following notice of the trial:

On Saturday evening, the neighboring city of Wilmington was splendidly lighted with gas made from water, under the patent of Professor Sanders, of Cincinnati. The charges were drawn from the retorts; the supply of coal-gas was turned off; the water gas was run through the pipes, and Wilmington had a light three as brilliant, three as pure, as any it had ever known before.

The operation was observable to the citizens of Wilmington in its results, while its practical working was witnessed by several journalists, many inhabitants, and some parties who are actually interested in the production of coal-gas. Among these last were the Superintendent of the Philadelphia Northern Liberties Gas Works, and the President of the Financial Board of that Company. All agreed it was a successful experiment.

We are not going into long scientific details of the principle thus developed. Our contemporaries, who are less pressed with advertisements, may have space for such a purpose. But we may state, very briefly, that the theory of "water-gas" process is this: Water, as steam, is decomposed by being passed over red-hot charcoal, and the resulting gases (hydrogen, carbonic oxide and light carburetted hydrogen) are chemically combined with heavy carburetted hydrogen, or light-giving gas, by the decomposition of resin or oil vapor simultaneously with and in the presence of the decomposition of the vapor of water. At Wilmington gas works are now three water-gas retorts, aggregating five to twenty-six cubic feet of gas, which is free from sulphur or nitrogen, and has an odor rather agreeable than otherwise.

(From the Olympia W. T. Bone and Democrat, August 12.)

## Conclusive Evidence of our Right to the Island of San Juan.

The recent occurrence on the Island of San Juan, in asserting jurisdiction and the right of occupancy of that island, the neighboring island of Great Britain, the United States and Great Britain, are matters of deep and abiding interest, not only to Washington Territory, but to the nation at large. We see no shadow of claim of Great Britain for this island, and we denounce as an intrusion the late acts of the British residents, and particularly the British authorities of Vancouver's Island and the British naval officers.

The history of the Oregon controversy need not be reviewed. The undue magnanimity of our country in yielding, for the sake of peace, our title to the Territory north of the forty-ninth degree—the surrender of Vancouver's Island and Queen Charlotte's Island, which naturally would have come to us by the law of nations under the recognized doctrine that islands are appurtenant to a continent, should at least have been respected by Great Britain, without setting up the ridiculous claim in regard to the construction and meaning of the words of the treaty of 1846, defining our North-west boundary. The language of that treaty leaves no room for misconstruction on either side. The line of boundary shall be continued along the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude to the middle of the channel which separates the continent from Vancouver's Island, and thence southerly through the middle of said channel, and the Fucus Straits, to the Pacific Ocean. That section of the treaty, instead of raising the forty-ninth parallel west to the Pacific Ocean, has no other intent or meaning than to give to British Columbia, and the small islands lying immediately adjacent thereto—apart from the fact that the expression, of said Vancouver's Island, and which had been of said middle channel.

And here, without referring to the map or geography of the Gulf of Georgia, we might rest our case; but that comes to our support, and a reference to that establishes beyond the possibility of doubt the erroneous and erroneous fact of the claim tripped up by Great Britain. Adopt the Straits of Rosario as a boundary, the line is lengthened; it becomes crescentic, and runs in every direction—in fact, more easterly than southerly—while a southerly line carries us naturally through the Canal de Haro, and leaves to the east the Archipelago, which, by a fair construction, is an identical one. We have then the same view of the case, and admit that the term "channel" is a word which can here be a subject of difference and doubt—the treaty saying "the channel," and there being two channels—then the question is solved even more clearly in our favor—not only from its directness of course, but by the amount of water. If the term "the channel" means the main channel, then the Canal de Haro, lying just to the east of Vancouver's Island, almost a direct south line from the point constituting the west termination of the forty-ninth parallel, used as a north boundary, having much the largest body of water, as attested by all the hydrographic parties who have examined it, the channel through which the boundary line, by the terms of the treaty, must run; and the American side of the question is the only tenable one consistent with good sense, right reason, and a fair construction of language.

Over this land we have heretofore exercised Territorial jurisdiction. While this Territory was yet a part of Oregon, in the winter of 1852-53, the Legislature created the county of Island, early in the spring of that year, the annual session, and then, a matter for the approval of the National Congress, is still in force, for Congress never disapproved it, and hence it is notice of our occupancy to the whole world. In 1854 the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Washington, in creating the county of Whatcom, reasserted the same position, and established the same boundary of that county in the middle of the channel of the Canal de Haro, and still now the islands in dispute have been a part of our territory, included within that county—and never has this fact been disproved by Congress, which has the authority to disapprove of our Territorial legislation, nor by any officer of our Government. But another fact still more important has been the creation of the office of Inspector of the Canal of that island, and his official action there since the establishment of Port Townsend as the port of entry for this collection district.

Within the past few weeks our military has occupied it, and by order of Gen. Harney a military post has been established there. Our assertion of title and supremacy has been continuous from the ratification of the treaty to now. The islands have been included within our national and territorial domain, by a series of acts showing the exercise of sovereignty over the island, and still rendered without any pretense of adverse claim.

We firmly believe that no representative of British authority should be permitted for a moment upon that soil, in his presence there was to indicate the fact that the islands were the property of Great Britain, and that the floating of British colors as a token of British occupancy over the Island of San Juan, offensive, invasive and entirely unjustifiable. But while maintaining these views, as the matter is in the hands of Commissioners here—as both sides will be heard by the two governments—let us await their action in the premises, and let not our people be any more, either with British residents, or those usurping authority there, entangle and render the question more complicated.

**ORIGIN OF THE PRESENT DISSENSION.**  
The San Francisco Home Journal publishes the following story of the commencement of the difficulty, showing that it originated about the logs of an English "Squire," though it has since grown to a somewhat formidable dimensions:

"The Island of San Juan, or Bellevue, is considered to be a disputed point between American and English territory. It is between fifteen and eighteen miles long by seven at the widest part. It is populated chiefly by a few American squatters, an English 'Squire,' an employee of the Hudson Bay Company, and a number of nauty lads, some of whom belonged to the 'Squire.' The quarrel is all about the logs. Said logs were piled in a heap on the island, and the English and the Americans settled. He gave them—that is, the 'Squire'—a fair warning, and then shot one of them, which turned out to be a bear belonging to the 'Squire.' Mr. Cutter was sorry, or offered to pay, but the 'Squire' had sworn vengeance. He attempted to have Cutter arrested and brought to trial, but he could not be tried until the next year. Now, there happened to be some United States troops, under Gen. Harney, at hand, and when a British steamer arrived from Victoria to carry off Mr. Cutter, General Harney refused to deliver him up. It was then that the question arose as to whose jurisdiction the island of San Juan is under."

"SAVE THE MAN WITH THE RED HAIR!"—It requires great coolness and experience to steer a canoe down these rapids, (the Salt Ste. Marie), and a short time before our arrival writes a correspondent, two Americans had ventured to descend the river without batons, and were consequently upset. As the story was reported to us, one of them owed his salvation to a curious coincidence. As the accident took place immediately opposite the town, many of the inhabitants were attracted to the bank of the river to watch the struggles of the men, thinking that any attempt at a rescue would be hopeless. Suddenly, however, a person appeared on the bank, and towards the great trade with exclamation: "Save the man with the red hair!" he vehemently shouted; and the exertions which were made in consequence of his earnest appeals proved successful, and the red haired individual, in an exhausted condition, was safely landed. "He owes me eighteen dollars," said his rescuer, leaving a long breath, and looking at a person in his assistance. The red haired man's friend had not a creditor at the Salt, and in default of a competing claim, was allowed to pay his debt to nature. "And I'll tell you what it is, stranger," said the narrator of the foregoing incident, "complicated drawing a moral therefrom 'a man I'll never know how necessary he is to his friends as well as to himself.'"

**Rate at the Cincinnati Trotting Park.**

CINCINNATI, Oct. 7, P. M.—At the race at the Cincinnati Trotting Park between Flora Temple and the Cook, to day, for a thousand dollars a side, Flora Temple won in three straight heats, 2-27 1/2, 2-27 1/2, 2-27 1/2. The last heat was the fastest on record. The first half mile in the last heat was made in 1:09 1/2.

## A Life for a Life—A Sad Story.

A brief account of the death of Dr. Robert M. Graham, in New Orleans, has been given. He is well remembered as the person who killed Mr. Loring, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, in New York, and was sentenced to the State prison, but afterward pardoned out on account of ill health. A New Orleans correspondent of the Charleston Courier, writing of the event, gives a touching picture of a life made miserable, and at last destroyed, by the light of intoxication. He says:

His reappearance in his old haunts here created a singular sensation. I never shall forget the first time I met him, after his return from the Northern prison. He stood in front of a drug-store that for many years was at the corner of St. Charles and Common streets, and in which he had an interest. It was a gathering place of many street loungers and politicians. He had been seen there a number of times, when he went to New York, and while in prison his only form was much missed; it was not known that he was going to come back, and I was fairly startled, when, on turning the corner one morning, I saw him in his old place, in his usual easy attitude, looking just the same, clear in mouth and small clean in hand—only a deadly pallor had replaced the usual healthy color of his face. The New York scene of blood flashed over me; I averted my head, passed on.

The same impression was, no doubt, produced on the community generally, and for a long time this pallid-faced man was a stranger in the community where he had lived so long, where there had been so many to give him a cordial grasp of the hand. He seemed prepared for this; he had no doubt made up his mind to it, and perhaps had a secret, degrading pleasure in staying in his old haunts, and attending, with silent pride, the duties of his profession.

Gradually a change of feeling came over the mass of our citizens in regard to the man; we were a warm-hearted, sympathetic people, if we are not hot-headed; and the reserved, unobtrusive course pursued by Dr. Graham, his attention to his profession, his avoidance of his former weakness, after awhile induced many to forget what had passed, and the doctor regained much of his old social acquaintance and a large share of professional patronage.

But the morbid craving for stimulus, though once quenched in blood, could not be erased. It came back after a while, and it became known that Dr. Graham was again in the habit of taking old habit of intoxication. Still he contrived not to let this be seen about the streets, and through the influence of his family and friends, he was, a year ago, elected by the American party city physician.

A short time ago he lost the office, at the expiration of the term, by the election of a Dr. Hart, and Graham remained in the city, under the impression that Mr. Hart would tolerate a young man, prominent in the American party, had procured his defeat. It was known that he had expressed himself openly, for some days, in violent terms against Graham, cursing him, and avowing his purpose to shoot him at sight. These expressions and his resolve were not at all unknown to Graham, and the influence of liquor, which, it appears, he had been drinking, Tuesday last, so much so as to be generally noticed.

Last night, the Chief of Police, Mr. Adams, who is related to Graham in some way, saw him at the "Rabry" Coffee house on Common street, a popular resort, and noticed that he was in liquor. He felt a presentiment something was going to happen, and Graham would be killed, and he went in public a place; he went up to him and told him he must go home; if he created any disturbance he would arrest him and lock him up for the night. Graham insisted that he was not intoxicated, but professed to go home soon. Mr. Adams left him to meet some police officers at his own private office, and a few minutes after was called out, and told that Dr. Graham had just been shot dead.

The body of the dead man was taken into the coffee-house, the doors of which were closed, and a physician was on the spot speedily, but his skill was of no avail. The Chief of Police then had his body taken to his private office, and there, stretched out on a table, I saw the unfortunate man, his large, handsome form, his head resting on his hand, and his eyes closed, his hands and wrists blackened, tied with his cravat; his shirt bosom partly open; and his fine features white and fixed forever. There was no expression of pain about the countenance; it was calm and serene. A physician, standing by, showed me the wounds, and three small black spots below the eye, and close together that the hand could cover them, and one on the left arm.

The last I had seen of the man he stood at my elbow, chatting pleasantly, looking handsome, dignified and courteous, as usual; now he lay a blood-stained, mad and rash self, corpse.

Dr. Graham was unfortunately in being overcome now and then with a fit of melancholy, and he was in liquor, and when under the influence of this stimulus, he, otherwise calm, quiet, courteous, a thorough gentleman in demeanor and appearance, became obstinate, hot-headed, quarrelsome, dangerous. His superior education and skill as a physician, his intelligence, pleasant manner, his kind and friendly nature, his high respectability and influence in the community, his popularity, and his generous weakness was borne with for his many good qualities, and the esteem had for his family.

The New Orleans Picayune, speaking of the funeral of the deceased, says:

It was attended by a large concourse of the most respectable and influential citizens of New Orleans, including men of all positions, professions and occupations in the community, of which for so many years the deceased had been a member. The services were those set forth in the solemn ritual of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

## Board of Foreign Missions.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 5.—The annual meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions commenced yesterday. The largest number of the missionary organizations of the country. It was incorporated by the Legislature of Massachusetts in 1712 and the first missionaries were ordained at Salem, 6th February of same year, and sailed early for the East Indies. It is stated that when the first missionaries set sail the entire annual treasury was \$1,000, and the present income of the society is about \$325,000. At 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the meeting was called to order by the recording secretary, who read a letter from President Hopkins, informing them of his inability to be present, and suggesting that Judge Jessup be selected in his stead, and in the absence of Judge J. the Hon. Judge Stearns of this State was called to the chair. Rev. Dr. Sheppard then opened the meeting with prayer.

The Treasurer then read his report, showing that the expenses of the year were \$419,389; receipts, \$359,915, leaving a deficit of \$66,374. The permanent fund is \$66,715, permanent fund for officers \$39,000. A report was then received from the president of the board, showing that the number of missions is 25; stations 127; out stations 131; ordained missionaries 64; physicians not ordained 1; male assistants 14; female assistants 210; native preachers 222; native helpers 24; number of printing establishments 3; number of press printed last year 11,221,019; number of churches 133; church members 23,515; added during the year 1,279; members of seminaries 7,211; free schools 133; pupils in free schools 7,211; pupils in boarding schools 657; whole number in schools and seminaries 3,412. The opening sermon was preached last evening by Dr. Patterson, of Chicago.

**Race at the Cincinnati Trotting Park.**

CINCINNATI, Oct. 7, P. M.—At the race at the Cincinnati Trotting Park between Flora Temple and the Cook, to day, for a thousand dollars a side, Flora Temple won in three straight heats, 2-27 1/2, 2-27 1/2, 2-27 1/2. The last heat was the fastest on record. The first half mile in the last heat was made in 1:09 1/2.

## Resuscitation After Twelve Minutes Submersion.

A case of recovery from apparent death by drowning, after twelve minutes submersion, is reported in the daily papers. This is a remarkable case, and one well worth remembering, as showing how much may be done by persevering and well directed effort, even when life seems to have entirely departed.

A knowledge of the treatment proper in such cases is important to every one, and as it is highly probable that many of our readers are not possessed of this knowledge, we give Dr. Sylvester's method of resuscitation as the best that has been devised.

It consists essentially in imitating the natural motions of respiration by elevating and depressing the arms. The first motion lifts the ribs and sternum, and by increasing the capacity of the chest causes the air to pass into the lungs; the second depresses the ribs, and diminishing the capacity of the chest, expels the air.

The patient, after being stripped and wiped dry, is covered and placed on the back in an airy but not cold place. The tongue is drawn forward, to facilitate the entrance of air into the wind-pipe.

The arms are first extended forward and upward to the sides of the head, and then brought down and pressed gently, but firmly, against the sides of the chest. These movements are to be repeated regularly about fifteen times a minute.

Whilst this is being done, warmth is to be applied by means of bottles warm water, warm bricks, flannels, etc., to the soles of the feet, armpits, inside of thighs, and pit of stomach, taking care not to interfere, by pressure or otherwise, with the motions of the chest or abdomen. At the same time the extremities should be rubbed upward with the hand, warm flannels, or handkerchiefs, to promote the circulation of the blood.

When life is restored, small quantities of warm wine, or brandy and water, may be allowed—the patient kept in bed and encouraged to sleep.

The same process, with slight modifications, may be used in cases of asphyxia from other causes. If produced by breathing carbonic acid, or by narcotic poisoning, there will not generally be any necessity for the application of external warmth, but the cold, shivering, or alternate cold and warm, to the face and upper part of the chest, will be found of great benefit.

In all cases the efforts to promote respiration and circulation should be steadily persevered in, for hours even, if necessary. In one case of poisoning by opium, means of assisting respiration were made use of for nine hours and a half, the patient recovering completely, although, at one time, there was almost complete cessation of breathing.

It comes to the physician at hand in cases of drowning, there is no physician at hand, and the proceedings for recovery, and the unfortunate sufferer, helplessly subjected to most barbarous treatment by the ignorant and officious. It is in some sense the duty of every man to have some knowledge on this point, as he may at any time be called upon to use it.

Let every one, then, who reads this article, or any other containing a rational method for the treatment of persons apparently drowned, "make a note of it," and thereby avoid the possibility of ever assisting or concurring in the quenching of the last feeble spark of life of some poor sufferer by rolling him on a barrel, hanging him up by the heels, poisoning him with tobacco smoke, or re-drowning him in a warm bath. All of which are favorite remedies and all exceedingly well calculated to insure death, with the single exception that the warm bath for a few minutes might be beneficial as a means of restoring the animal heat, but if continued it would be very injurious, if not fatal, from its depressing influence.

The Druggist.

From the House (Cincinnati Co., N.Y.) Republican.]  
**A Father Finds his Daughter after a Search of Twenty-five Years.**  
Years ago, a young man, Mr. T., a resident of this town, went to Albany to see some friends, and while there made the acquaintance of a young lady, a niece of his, in the family he was visiting. During his stay in that city he won the affections of the dress maker, and made promise of marriage, accomplished his ruin. Mr. T. left for his home after assuring the young lady that he would return and fulfill his engagement, but alas, his promise was not fulfilled—they never met again. After months of anxiety and self-reproaches, Mr. T. returned to Albany to see the object of his affections, and weary he, he loved her though he had so cruelly deceived her. The dress maker had left the city and no traces of her could be found. He ascertained, however, that she had given birth to a daughter, and after waiting months for his return, had left the city of her home. After a fruitless effort to find her and his child, he returned to his home. Many long years have intervened; the young man has become a wealthy farmer, and is surrounded by a happy and interesting family. He has been blessed with everything to make him happy, but the recollection of that wronged one has embittered his existence, and made life most miserable—and year after year he has been writhing in his efforts to discover her or the offspring of their unallowed love.

The mother, after leaving Albany, married, in one of the river counties, a mechanic. The daughter remained with her mother until she had reached the age of fifteen, when, in consequence of the ill-treatment of her step-father, she left her home and obtained a situation as servant in the family of Mr. B., in Troy, that gentleman having formerly been a resident of this village. Soon after the young girl's mother died, and having no relatives to whom she could look for sympathy and aid, she was persuaded to come to this village, and reside in the family of Mr. B.'s father. She accordingly arrived here about nine years since, and five years ago was married to a young man, a most worthy and successful man, and the lady's husband was employed to do some work for Mr. T. After the work was completed Mr. T. visited the nation's home several times for the purpose of carrying produce in payment of his labor. Mr. T. was impressed with the appearance of the young man's wife, and on inquiry ascertained whether she was from, what her mother's name was before she was married, &c. (the daughter had been christened the name of her step-father), and after a most thorough investigation, he became convinced she was his long lost daughter; and he dared not reveal it to her.

For several months he wrapt the secret in his own breast, till at last paternal affection would no longer allow him to remain silent, and he made himself known to his daughter; told his wife all, who wisely forgave him, and consented to receive her as one of the family. The daughter is happy in the possession of a father's love, and will be joint heir of his property. Truly, "Truth is stranger than fiction."

Was it chance that directed his daughter's footsteps into the house of Mr. B., afterwards brought her to this place, and finally restored her to a father's love, or was it that "Divinity which shapes our ends, rough hew them as you may?"

**DR. RUTLAND OVER MORE CONVICTED.**—The case of Dr. Rutland, charged with the crime of manslaughter on the 12th of his wife, was brought to the court Monday evening, in the verdict of guilty, and three years in the penitentiary. This is the third conviction. Upon the first trial he was sentenced for two years. This decision was reversed by the Supreme Court. On the second trial he was sentenced for nine years, and got a new trial. He is now sentenced to three years in the penitentiary, and has again appealed to the Supreme Court. If he had not accepted his first sentence, his time would have been out early next year.—Clarkeville (Tenn.) Jeff.

## Sale of City Lots for Taxes.

IN pursuance of an order of the Board of Councilmen of the City of Frankfort, and under the authority of the several laws relating to the city of Frankfort, the undersigned, as Marshal of said city, will on *Saturday, the 29th day of October, 1859*, at the Court-House door, in the city of Frankfort, sell to the highest bidder for cash in hand, the following lots and fractions of lots, in lots of 200, 400, or so much thereof as it may be necessary to pay the taxes due thereon as shown in the annexed list, with the cost of advertising claims, viz:

Part of lot No. 2, listed in the name of Arison. Tax due thereon for the years 1857, \$10.00; 1858, \$10.00; 1859, \$10.00; 1860, \$10.00; 1861, \$10.00; 1862, \$10.00; 1863, \$10.00; 1864, \$10.00; 1865, \$10.00; 1866, \$10.00; 1867, \$10.00; 1868, \$10.00; 1869, \$10.00; 1870, \$10.00; 1871, \$10.00; 1872, \$10.00; 1873, \$10.00; 1874, \$10.00; 1875, \$10.00; 1876, \$10.00; 1877, \$10.00; 1878, \$10.00; 1879, \$10.00; 1880, \$10.00; 1881, \$10.00; 1882, \$10.00; 1883, \$10.00; 1884, \$10.00; 1885, \$10.00; 1886, \$10.00; 1887, \$10.00; 1888, \$10.00; 1889, \$10.00; 1890, \$10.00; 1891, \$10.00; 1892, \$10.00; 1893, \$10.00; 1894, \$10.00; 1895, \$10.00; 1896, \$10.00; 1897, \$10.00; 1898, \$10.00; 1899, \$10.00; 1900, \$10.00; 1901, \$10.00; 1902, \$10.00; 1903, \$10.00; 1904, \$10.00; 1905, \$10.00; 1906, \$10.00; 1907, \$10.00; 1908, \$10.00; 1909, \$10.00; 1910, \$10.00; 1911, \$10.00; 1912, \$10.00; 1913, \$10.00; 1914, \$10.00; 1915, \$10.00; 1916, \$10.00; 1917, \$10.00; 1918, \$10.00; 1919, \$10.00; 1920, \$10.00; 1921, \$10.00; 1922, \$10.00; 1923, \$10.00; 1924, \$10.00; 1925, \$10.00; 1926, \$10.00; 1927, \$10.00; 1928, \$10.00; 1929, \$10.00; 1930, \$10.00; 1931, \$10.00; 1932, \$10.00; 1933, \$10.00; 1934, \$10.00; 1935, \$10.00; 1936, \$10.00; 1937, \$10.00; 1938, \$10.00; 1939, \$10.00; 1940, \$10.00; 1941, \$10.00; 1942, \$10.00; 1943, \$10.00; 1944, \$10.00; 1945, \$10.00; 1946, \$10.00; 1947, \$10.00; 1948, \$10.00; 1949, \$10.00; 1950, \$10.00; 1951, \$10.00; 1952, \$10.00; 1953, \$10.00; 1954, \$10.00; 1955, \$10.00; 1956, \$10.00; 1957, \$10.00; 1958, \$10.00; 1959, \$10.00; 1960, \$10.00; 1961, \$10.00; 1962, \$10.00; 1963, \$10.00; 1964, \$10.00; 1965, \$10.00; 1966, \$10.00; 1967, \$10.00; 1968, \$10.00; 1969, \$10.00; 1970, \$10.00; 1971, \$10.00; 1972, \$10.00; 1973, \$10.00; 1974, \$10.00; 1975, \$10.00; 1976, \$10.00; 1977, \$10.00; 1978, \$10.00; 1979, \$10.00; 1980, \$10.00; 1981, \$10.00; 1982, \$10.00; 1983, \$10.00; 1984, \$10.00; 1985, \$10.00; 1986, \$10.00; 1987, \$10.00; 1988, \$10.00; 1989, \$10.00; 1990, \$10.00; 1991, \$10.00; 1992, \$10.00; 1993, \$10.00; 1994, \$10.00; 1995, \$10.00; 1996, \$10.00; 1997, \$10.00; 1998, \$10.00; 1999, \$10.00; 2000, \$10.00; 2001, \$10.00; 2002, \$10.00; 2003, \$10.00; 2004, \$10.00; 2005, \$10.00; 2006, \$10.00; 2007, \$10.00; 2008, \$10.00; 2009, \$10.00; 2010, \$10.00; 2011, \$10.00; 2012, \$10.00; 2013, \$10.00; 2014, \$10.00; 2015, \$10.00; 2016, \$10.00; 2017, \$10.00; 2018, \$10.00; 2019, \$10.00; 2020, \$10.00; 2021, \$10.00; 2022, \$10.00; 2023, \$10.00; 2024, \$10.00; 2025, \$10.00; 2026, \$10.00; 2027, \$10.00; 2028, \$10.00; 2029, \$10.00; 2030, \$10.00; 2031, \$10.00; 2032, \$10.00; 2033, \$10.00; 2034, \$10.00; 2035, \$10.00; 2036, \$10.00; 2037, \$10.00; 2038, \$10.00; 2039, \$10.00; 2040, \$10.00; 2041, \$10.00; 2042, \$10.00; 2043, \$10.00; 2044, \$10.00; 2045, \$10.00; 2046, \$10.00; 2047, \$10.00; 2048, \$10.00; 2049, \$10.00; 2050, \$10.00; 2051, \$10.00; 2052, \$10.00; 2053, \$10.00; 2054, \$10.00; 2055, \$10.00; 2056, \$10.00; 2057, \$10.00; 2058, \$10.00; 2059, \$10.00; 2060, \$10.00; 2061, \$10.00; 2062, \$10.00; 2063, \$10.00; 2064, \$10.00; 2065, \$10.00; 2066, \$10.00; 2067, \$10.00; 2068, \$10.00; 2069, \$10.00; 2070, \$10.0



